

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXI. No. 109

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—SOLON BRINGLE—LIVE INDIAN.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—HYPOCRISY—TWO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—BLIND TOM'S GRAND PIANO CONCERT.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINISTERS, BALLROOM, MICHIGAN AVE., FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 3 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—THE CAS D'ARTIST.

ST. FRANCIS OPERA HOUSE, 55 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—STRAUS'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 100 Broadway, between Broadway and Nassau.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Westinghouse street, between Broadway and Nassau.

BRYANT MINISTERS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—HUGO CONSTITUTION, BUREAU, No. 100 Broadway, between Broadway and Nassau.

ROBERTS OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—STRAUS'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—STRAUS'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 66 Broadway, open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—CELEBRATION IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

State government, the Central Railroad fare bill, the Annual Supply and the State Charity Appropriation bills were also passed.

In the House the following bills were passed:—The Tax bill, the New York County Tax Levy, to amend the charter of the city of New York, and the New York City Tax Levy. The Committee of the Judiciary made a report adverse to the impeachment of Judge Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

## THE CITY.

The steamship Virginia, from Liverpool, arrived at Quarantine last evening, having sailed with one thousand and forty-three passengers. During the passage thirty-eight deaths took place, and the vessel has been consequently sent to the lower quarantine. The precise cause of this mortality does not appear, but it is said to have resulted from the same disease that on board of the England, now at Halifax.

The total number of emigrants arrived at this port from Europe during the past week was unprecedentedly large, being 10,381. The aggregate arrivals from Jan. 1 to 4, 1866, is 45,071.

The large sidewheel steamboat City of Norwich, belonging to the Norwich and New York Transportation Company, was run into, when off Huntington light, yesterday morning about a quarter to four o'clock by the schooner General S. Van Vleet. The steamer caught fire from her furnaces shortly after the collision occurred, and, together with her entire cargo, will prove a total loss. Eleven lives are supposed to have been lost upon the ill-fated vessel, and but for the timely assistance rendered by the propeller Eleazar, which was providentially near at hand at the time of the accident, many persons would undoubtedly have been drowned. The vessel and cargo were valued at over a million of dollars, both of which are partly insured.

A mass meeting of the car drivers was held in the City Hall Park yesterday, when a series of resolutions was adopted expressing a determination not to return to work until the advance they ask for is given. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Corcoran, McCormack, Lusk, F. Cozans and others, and several donations of money were received from sympathizing friends. Thirty-six conductors were discharged from the Seventh Avenue line yesterday for refusing to act as drivers. Two assaults on the new drivers were made, one of them being slightly wounded in the leg. One of the strikers was arrested.

A very large and influential meeting of the Bar of New York was held yesterday in the United States District Court, in pursuance of a public call, to express the sense entertained by the legal profession at the loss sustained by it in the demise of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. The meeting was presided over by Judge Betts, assisted by a number of vice presidents. Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting were adopted, and a committee was appointed to act with other committees in devising and erecting a suitable monument to commemorate the public services and virtues of the deceased. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Judge Pierpont, A. K. Kirkland, Judge Bosworth, General Dix, W. M. Everts, James T. Brady and M. Birdsell. The proceedings were marked by a pervading expression among all present of feeling at the loss of an honest statesman and an upright citizen.

The Board of Education had a meeting last evening. An attachment was read out on Tuesday by Judge Clarke, of the Supreme Court, against Mr. Leonard Grover, of the German Opera troupe, on the complaint of Joseph Tamaro, formerly employed by the defendant as one of his singers. It is alleged by Mr. Tamaro that Mr. Grover is indebted to him for salary in the sum of three thousand dollars. The attachment was placed in the hands of two deputies from the Sheriff's office, who on Tuesday evening proceeded to the Academy of Music, and entering the ticket office seized upon some nine hundred dollars.

In the General Sessions yesterday Albert Friedlander and Carl Bowen pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. The former was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months, and the latter for one year and six months. James McDonald, guilty of a similar offense, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

An unusually large assemblage gathered last evening at the Travellers' Club, to listen to an address by Mr. Raphael Pampelly, descriptive of an overland journey to the Old Continent. The gentleman's remarks, which were quite lengthy, were in every respect worthy the attention bestowed on them.

The stock market was firm yesterday, including governments. Gold was strong, and advanced to 127½, a ¼ at the close of business.

There was no change yesterday in the complexion of commercial matters, generally speaking, business being very moderate, except in a few instances. The most notable exception was in breadstuffs, in which an active speculative movement on Western accounts was inaugurated, resulting in an advance of 25c. a bushel on four, 5c. a bushel on wheat, 2c. a bushel on corn, and 1c. on oats. Provisions were very quiet. Refined petroleum was firmer. Crude petroleum continued dull and nominal. Cotton was lower. Freight was dull, and rates were entirely nominal. Sugar was firm. Coffee was dull, but unchanged. Whiskey continued dull and nominal.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A large number of soldiers and sailors last night formed in procession in Washington, and, marching to the Executive mansion, complimented President Johnson by a salute, in return for his recent order directing that they should have preference in the bastion of civil offices. There was also present in the White House grounds a large assemblage of civilians, and many ladies graced the occasion by their presence. The President, in response to the enthusiastic call of his visitors, appeared, and, after thanking them for their compliment, proceeded, at considerable length, to elucidate in a clear and able manner his public course and policy, and to illustrate the efforts made by radical Congressmen to hinder him in his work of reconstructing the Union. His remarks were frequently greeted with applause.

The commission appointed to examine and report upon the claims of persons to the awards offered by the government for the arrest of the conspirators, awarded to General Baker \$3,750, to Captain DeBart \$1,500, to two detectives \$4,000 each, and the rest is distributed proportionately among twenty-six members of the Sixteenth New York cavalry. For the capture of Jeff Davis the commission awarded to Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, \$10,000, and the remaining \$90,000 is proportionately divided among officers and men of that regiment.

Our Frederician correspondents furnish us with additional statements of the growing discontent of the people of New Brunswick at the legislation now being forced upon them, and the adoption of the Quebec confederation scheme by the provincial Parliament in spite of the large popular vote polled against it in 1865. The minority in the Upper House have prepared and presented a protest against the adoption of the Quebec scheme and the address to the Queen, in which the difficulties and grievances under which the people labor are set down with great force. From St. Stephens we have the intelligence that the confederation scheme has been pushed through the Parliament of that province.

We have additional news from Chile and the West Indies, via Havana on the 14th inst. The port of Coquimbo, Chile, had been bombarded and occupied by the Spaniards. Another oil well has been discovered near Villa Clara, Cuba. The government of Porto Rico has abolished the passport system. Slight earthquake shocks were felt at Ponce, St. Jago and Jiguan.

The disturbance during the Civil Rights demonstration by the colored people in Norfolk, on the 16th, was more serious than at first supposed. A white man and woman and a colored boy were killed. Four white men were injured, though it is believed not seriously.

Samuel G. Courtney has been confirmed by the Senate as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

The Treasury Department has decided to libel the steamer Coquette as a confiscated property. She is alleged to have belonged to the Confederate navy.

The arrest of General S. G. Burbridge, in New Orleans, is contradicted.

Judge Smalley, of the United States Circuit Court, at Buffalo, has decided that a United States assessor has no authority to require any man to appear before him, or to submit his books for examination.

The San Francisco arrivals are now known to have been caused by nitro-glycerine. Seven or eight bodies are still missing, and are supposed to have been blown to atoms. Three more persons have died from the effects of the explosion.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia yesterday found a true bill against Antoine Probst for the murder of the Deering family.

The telegraph reports that a man died in Portland yesterday of cholera. He is supposed to be one of the five who escaped from the steamer England, at Halifax.

A large fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, occurred yesterday morning in Titusville, Pa., and destroyed over fourteen buildings before it could be brought under subjection. Two parties have been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiaries. The loss is \$300,000.

The Reconstruction of the Cabinet the First Duty of the President.

President Johnson must be convinced by this time that those members of his Cabinet who are opposing his restoration policy have not sufficient respect for their own dignity nor regard for his position to throw up their portfolios. It must also be quite evident to him that they are retaining their positions for the express purpose of assisting the radicals in Congress in their efforts to defeat the measures of his administration. Whether this is their intention or not is clearly plainly the practical effect of their course. The fact that they are known to be using the patronage of their several departments to strengthen the radicals, and the President at the same time retaining them in his Cabinet, confuses the minds of the people. It creates doubt and hesitancy in regard to the objects of his administration. This confusion is precisely what the radicals desire; for with it they are able to discourage the conservative republicans and dishearten them in their efforts to sustain the President's restoration policy. They imagine that all that is necessary for their complete success is to continue the present regime until after the next Congressional election, when they believe that they will have everything their own way. This shows very plainly that the greatest danger which now threatens Andrew Johnson's administration is the intriguing against him by his own constitutional advisers. It has already increased the strength of the radicals in Congress and given them so large a majority that the President is unable to carry through any of his measures.

As long as such men as Stanton, Harlan and Speed are permitted to remain in their present positions just so long will they use the influence of their department against the Executive, and for the express purpose of building up the radicals. This fact of itself proves the necessity of an immediate change and their prompt removal by the President. This action should be taken by Mr. Johnson without delay, before they succeed in strengthening the radical politicians with the people. There is no doubt that the great mass of the people approve Mr. Johnson's restoration policy, and will sustain the measures of his administration. But this does not appear to have any weight with the present Congress, and will, therefore, be without avail to the President until another Congress is elected and takes its seat in the national legislative halls. To postpone reconstruction until then will be a serious calamity to the country. It will increase our difficulties and lead us to dangerous complications both at home and abroad. But whatever is accomplished sooner than that will have to be done through the present Congress. It is with them that he is now obliged to deal. It is essential for his own sake and that of the country that he should have a party there strong enough to check the radical majority, and, if possible, control it. This he could have had to-day were it not for the intrigues of the radicals in his own Cabinet. These spies in his camp must be removed. Their opposition to the measures of his administration has already become a too serious question for the President to longer hesitate or trifle with them.

We are aware of and can appreciate the delicacy which a man like Mr. Johnson would have in reference to the removal of those men from office who were associated with his lamented predecessor, but he has by his forbearance, even in the face of provocations, already allowed this to control his actions too long for his own good. Aside from that, there is too much at stake for him to allow feelings of delicacy to control his action. He has tried the radicals long enough by letting them have their own way and the support of several of the most important departments of the government. Now let him try and see what virtue there is in a harmonious administration. It is certain that every day that he retains the radical disorganizers in his Cabinet he loses strength in the present Congress, and the revolutionary party in that body becomes more powerful and defiant. In view of these facts it is essentially necessary that the President should act at once in this matter. It has reached a point where a reconstruction of his Cabinet becomes a necessity. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose by prompt action. Let him, then, boldly assume the responsibility, and select from the ranks of the conservative republicans constitutional advisers to take the place of every radical disorganizer now in his Cabinet, and he will find that it will work like magic on the politicians in and out of Congress. It will show to them that he is in earnest, reassure the public and encourage the friends of his administration everywhere.

THE ADVERTISING ORGAN OF THE METROPOLIS.—We gave yesterday some figures showing the number of advertisements in the Herald as compared with a couple of contemporary journals. They were as follows:—

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE HERALD, TIMES, AND TRIBUNE, APRIL 17, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE HERALD, TIMES, AND TRIBUNE, APRIL 18, 1866.

By the above figures it will be seen that the Herald had two hundred and forty-four advertisements above its issue of the previous day. The Times had an increase of one hundred and eleven, and the Tribune a decrease of forty.

This is a practical method of ascertaining which paper is the organ of the advertising public. The Herald on Wednesday contained only one hundred and sixty-three advertisements over those of the Times and the Tribune combined, and in the succeeding issue (yesterday) it had three hundred and forty-one more than the aggregate of these two papers.

From the above facts and figures the public are enabled to judge which way the current of business advertising is flowing.

Interesting Statistics.—New York as the Great Manufacturing Centre of the Country.

We publish in another part of to-day's paper some carefully prepared, interesting and curious statistical information regarding the manufacturing interests of the country, showing that, besides being the great commercial emporium, New York city is the great manufacturing centre of the Union. The facts are compiled from the Census report of 1860, Department of Manufactures, which has just been issued by the government press.

Although aware of the gigantic strides the metropolis has been making for years past in all the elements of commercial greatness, we confess we were scarcely prepared for the light which these figures throw upon her position as the first manufacturing city in the country. It is true, Philadelphia had, six years ago, more men employed and more capital invested in manufactures than New York; but the aggregate value of the goods manufactured was in favor of the latter city to the amount of about twenty-three millions of dollars, the whole amount in New York being over one hundred and fifty-nine millions; Philadelphia, with nineteen thousand more operatives than New York, less than one hundred and thirty-six millions. In the calculation for New York the very heavy manufacturing localities of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and Paterson, which might very properly be included within the manufacturing area of the city, for they are in the same interest, are omitted. If they should be included the position of New York as the great manufacturing centre of the continent will be largely in advance of any other localities that can be named. In productiveness the manufactures of New York eclipse those of either of the vast manufacturing centres in the New England States. Taking the value of the manufactures in four of those six States, and it will be found that the city of New York exceeds them all, even to the amount of twenty-eight million dollars. We believe a majority of our citizens will scarcely credit these extraordinary statements; but a reference to the figures given in another column will exhibit their truthfulness.

Now, what are the causes producing these marvellous results? Everyone can draw his own deductions from the facts given; but our theory is very simple. New York is the great natural centre of the money or capital of the country. With unexampled advantages for ocean and inland commerce, this city attracts to its waters the great foreign and domestic mercantile business of the country. This, with the swarming population of the city proper and the neighboring cities and towns, and the immense and incessant current of transient travel to and from more distant places, renders New York pre-eminently the centre where all kinds of traffic and trade can be carried on upon the most liberal and extensive scale. This is the great point of sale and purchase. We have here a superabundance of labor, of the necessities of life, and a class of people unsurpassed for their enterprise and energy. We have here no excessive transportation costs to cut down the profits of business, like the cotton manufacturers in New England or the manufacturers in Pennsylvania, like those at Reading, and other places remote from a great mart for the sale of goods. The quick eye of the intelligent manufacturer sees these great advantages, and he promptly seizes them. He finds that the policy of going to a place where goods can be manufactured cheap on account of the presence of water power, or where the cost of fuel for steam machinery is comparatively nominal, but where there is no market, is a bad one; and he sagaciously concludes that it is wiser to make goods, perhaps at a little heavier cost, where there is a market for their speedy transfer into cash. Briefly, he reasons that it is safer to manufacture goods where there is a great market than where there is none. Several foreign manufacturers have brought their entire establishments hither from distant countries, and have, by commencing operations here and in the adjoining towns, imparted a thriftiness to manufacturing communities that would not otherwise have prevailed.

Hence we find the manufacturing interests of New York city and its environs swelling up so prodigiously. We believe, however, that the city of New York is but in the beginning of her manufacturing greatness; and before many years we shall find her absorb all the small manufacturing interests in distant localities; in short, that she will finally hold as conspicuous a position in the world as a manufacturing, as she has for many years held as a commercial metropolis.

CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—We are advised through our Washington correspondence that several republican members are confident that Congress will not adjourn this summer; that they assert that "many things are worse than hot weather," and that an increased disturbance of the public tranquillity by injudicious Presidential appointments would be worse than hot weather and cholera combined. According to this representation of the matter, Congress is to stand guard over the President, after the fashion of the Long Parliament. But still these questions recur: what has Congress done? what is Congress doing? and what does Congress expect or propose to do towards the restoration of the excluded States to their proper constitutional relations with the general government? We answer that Congress has established a reconstruction joint committee; that this committee has been taking voluminous testimony from all sorts of witnesses in reference to the loyalty of the Southern people rescued from the late rebellion, and that when this joint committee shall be so disposed the admission of the members elect from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &amp;c., will begin, and not before. Congress has passed the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto, and there are on the table or in the hands of the committee of the two houses a hundred propositions, more or less, for the amendment of the federal constitution in reference to negro suffrage, negro representation, rebel debts, a general amnesty, and various other things in the way of Southern reconstruction.

What Congress proposes or expects to do in regard to the excluded States we think is simply to keep them excluded as long as possible. It is not very likely that any member to either house from any of those States will be admitted this session, though we are told from time to time that Tennessee is to be soon honored with a special act of grace. The issue between the President and the radicals upon this all-important matter of Southern reconstruction will go over from this Congress to the people in

the approaching fall elections for the next Congress, and after those elections we hope that public opinion in favor of Southern representation will be respected even by the radicals. We expect nothing from Congress in the interval but the manufacture of electioneering speeches and documents.

## The New Leader of the Democratic Party.

Mr. James Brooks has come home from Congress and has had a good dinner at the Manhattan Club. This club is the new headquarters of the remnants of the fierce democracy of New York, and Mr. Brooks has been received there with all the honors due to the new leader of the party. There were rich viands from a kitchen which, as we are officially informed, is "already renowned," although we do not know for what. There were wines of those "rarest vintages" that always flourish upon such occasions. The table was "elegantly and appropriately decorated with magnificent natural flowers," as if Nature herself had joined in the ovation to Mr. Brooks. The portraits of Jackson, Van Buren, Marcy, Douglas and other former leaders of the democracy looked down with more or less approbation upon their latest successor. Mr. Brooks "distinguished in political, mercantile and legal circles," gathered in their beauty, their chivalry and their dress coats, to pay homage to the gallant democratic chieftain. Speeches were delivered by Mr. James Brooks, by Mr. Erasmus Brooks, by Washington Hunt, by General Slocum and others. Letters were read from Mr. Charles O'Connor, Senator Stockton, Mr. Voorhees and other public men. In a word, there was a very grand time, and the new leader of what is left of the democracy was splendidly inaugurated.

But now that the lights are fled, the garlands dead and all the guests departed, we may not unnaturally inquire what Mr. James Brooks, of the political firm of Brooks Brothers, has done to deserve all this distinction. It has been decided that he was not elected to Congress; but that is not enough to entitle him to the double position of a martyr and a leader. A great many other men have not been elected to Congress; but they receive no especial recognition upon that account. A great many other men have thought that they ought to be elected; but nobody has given them a dinner for that reason. The case of Mr. Brooks is very different from that of Senator Stockton, to which it has been compared. The people and the Legislature of New Jersey conceded the election of Mr. Stockton; the majority of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate had no doubt about it; but he was expelled by a close partisan vote in order to permit the radicals to override the President's veto. The election of Mr. Brooks, on the other hand, was disputed from the very first; the Congressional Committee reported adversely to his claims; and although the radicals had nothing to gain by his expulsion, nothing to fear from his vote if he remained, and several good reasons for allowing him to retain his seat, he was turned out simply because he had no more right in Congress than any other person not legally elected. If this state of affairs constitutes Mr. Brooks a political martyr of the first wine and water, we really cannot understand why thousands of other disappointed aspirants for office are not eligible to the honors and refreshments of that new democratic paradise, the Manhattan Club. If everybody who tries to get into Congress and fails is to be bled and toasted and promoted to leadership, that "already renowned cuisine" will be kept pretty busy in future, and those "wines of rarest vintages" will become as common as Bourbon Whiskey or small beer.

It may be, however, that the course of Mr. Brooks in Congress has occasioned this remarkable manifestation of respect for one whom the democrats used to denounce most bitterly as a Know Nothing. From the tone of the speeches and letters we infer that the still unfettered democracy endorse and approve of all the proceedings of Mr. Brooks. This seems to us singularly inconsistent in view of the fact that Mr. Brooks, as the democratic leader of the House, helped Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader, to pass the bill granting suffrage to the negroes of the District of Columbia. A large majority of the House was opposed to this bill; the conservative republicans tried to repudiate it; Mr. Stevens, with all his power, could not have passed it if Mr. Brooks had not led the democrats to his assistance. When the bill came up for action Mr. Hale, a New York republican, moved to qualify it so as to conform with the well-known wishes of President Johnson. Fifty-three conservative republicans voted in favor of Mr. Hale's motion, and if the thirty-five democrats had voted with them it would have been carried. But Mr. Brooks and his democrats voted with Mr. Stevens and his radicals, and the motion was defeated. Thus the conservative republicans were driven back to their party lines and under their party discipline, and on the next vote the Negro Suffrage bill was passed, and the golden opportunity for completely extinguishing the radicals had been thrown away. We hold Mr. James Brooks, the democratic leader, responsible for this result and for all the troubles which have followed it. When the conservative republicans deserted Mr. Stevens and the radical line was broken Mr. Brooks went over to the enemy, installed Mr. Stevens again in power and restored the supremacy of the radicals. It may seem strange that the Manhattan Club should feast Mr. Brooks for this and inaugurate him as their leader; but nothing is strange in the democratic party. That Mr. Brooks, an ancient whig and the editor of a Know Nothing organ, that hated democracy as Satan hates holy water, should be a democrat at all, is a genuine phenomenon, quite inexplicable to those who do not understand the present race of politicians. Why should we be more astonished, then, because the Manhattan Club gives a dinner to the assistant of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and elevates the practical advocate of negro suffrage to the barren honors of the democratic leadership?

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE RADICALS.—It is reported that the bill abolishing one of the judicial districts, which passed the lower house of Congress and which, it was supposed, was buried in the Senate, is to be revived and passed to prevent Mr. Stansbury, of Ohio, becoming a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is known that this gentleman has been nominated by the President for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to take the place of the late Judge Catron. Mr. Stansbury is a

st person in every respect for the high position. He is an able lawyer and a dignified, intellectual and conservative man. His appointment meets with universal approbation outside of the radical republicans. It is now understood that this faction in Congress, which cannot object to Mr. Stansbury on personal grounds, or as wanting the highest qualifications, propose to prevent him becoming a Supreme Judge on political grounds. Had he been a radical like Mr. Chase no such bill as proposed would be passed. The appointment would be confirmed by the Senate instantly. What evil days have we fallen upon, when the Supreme Court of the United States is to be made a political machine! If this great and only bulwark of the constitution, of equity and of our civil rights be invaded and controlled by faction, what hope of the republic, of liberty or of justice shall we have left?

LITERARY TITBITS.—Miles O'Reilly's "Baked Meats of the Funeral," published by Carleton, of this city, and Gurowski's "Diary for 1865-64-65," published by W. H. &amp; C. E. Morrison, of Washington, are like the